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FOURTEEN PAGES — ONE RIYAL

Returns home

## Atherton ends mission

TEL AVIV, Aug. (Agencies) — U.S. envoy Alfred Atherton flew home Sunday morning, ending a three-week shuttle among Mideast capitals.

Atherton drove to Ben-Gurion airport from Amman, where he met on Saturday with Jordan's King Hussein, and boarded a commercial airliner for the United States. He did not meet Israeli officials on his way home.

The roving ambassador's latest mission took him to Israel, Egypt, Jordan and Saudi Arabia. Atherton also accompanied Secretary of State Cyrus Vance last week during Vance's talks in Jerusalem and Alexandria.

On Saturday Atherton briefed King Hussein on the planned Camp David summit of President Carter, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, palace sources said.

The sources said Atherton exchanged views with Hussein on the summit, scheduled for early September, and other recent Middle East developments.

Atherton arrived in Amman Friday from a similar mission in Saudi Arabia and came away with a Saudi declaration of support for the summit.

Amman government sources declined to say what Hussein's

views on the summit were. But the sources said the king had reaffirmed his determination not to join Sadat's peace initiative until Israel moved to meet Arab demands for total withdrawal from occupied Arab land and self-determination for the Palestinians.

Meanwhile in Cairo, Anis Mansour, editor-in-chief of "October" magazine and a close friend of President Sadat, said the United States risked losing Sadat's moderating influence in the region if it continued its unwavering support for Israel.

In his weekly Sunday editorial, Mansour said if Arab ranks were reunited, "the moderation, wisdom, realism and long-breath diplomacy that President Sadat and other Arab countries in the area have followed will disappear."

This is "a new threat to American interests in the whole region, and Israel is not worth this huge sacrifice the U.S. loses if it stands behind it (Israel)."

Reports of renewed Arab solidarity—which was scattered in the wake of Sadat's trip to Jerusalem—spread with the surprise tour of Crown Prince Fahd. Prince Fahd visited Alexandria, Damascus, Amman and Baghdad amid rumors of

(Continued on back page)

said that Deputy Prime Minister Yigael Yadin opposed the decision and demanded that it be discussed by the cabinet.

Yadin, now filling in for vacating Prime Minister Menahem Begin, told Israel Radio he will bring the matter up at next Sunday's cabinet meeting, and if it was approved he would take it to parliament's Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee.

The cabinet statement follow-

(Continued on back page)

Movement for Change (DMC) can challenge government decisions it opposes in this parliamentary committee.

Israel Radio reported that Yadin said work on the new settlements has not begun, and a top government official who declined to be named confirmed that no action has been taken on the six-week-old decision.

The cabinet statement follow-

(Continued on back page)

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## U.S. asking Egypt, Israel to prepare security maps'

KUWAIT, Aug. 13 (AP) — The Carter administration has asked Egypt and Israel to prepare "security maps, based on their concepts of a suitable comprehensive settlement in the Middle East, the Kuwait daily newspaper "al-Qabas" reported Sunday.

In a dispatch from Washington, the paper said in the light

of these maps, the U.S. will submit to Sept. 5 tripartite summit at Camp David it owns map which would include not only the U.S. standpoint regarding Israel's security but security arrangements for all neighboring Arab states.

It said a declaration on the state of peace could be announced at the summit's con-

clusion in return for an Israeli withdrawal from Sinai.

U.S. envoy William Quandt who visited Israel last week told the Israeli government Washington welcomed Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan's statement expressing Israeli readiness to accept a territorial compromise with the Arabs, "al-Qabas" said.

But it added that Quandt pressed for fresh Israeli steps in this direction, including Israel's acceptance in principle of evacuating Arab territories.

The summit agenda includes a declaration of principles and detailed partial agreements the paper said, adding that U.S. special envoy Alfred Atherton conveyed the U.S. plan to King Hussein of Jordan in Amman Saturday, but was told that Hussein was awaiting word from Saudi Arabia before deciding to take part in any negotiations.

It also quoted the spokesman as saying another unit planted explosive charged in old Jerusalem.

The spokesman said the charges went off killing an explosive expert and wounding another.

Three policemen were also wounded. Wafa added.

## Two explosions claim 12 victims in Israel

BEIRUT, Aug. 13 (R) — The Palestinian commandos said Saturday night that they killed or wounded more than 12 Israelis in two explosions Saturday.

The Palestinian news agency (Wafa) quoted a military Palestinian spokesman as saying a special commando unit working inside Israel planted time bombs inside the central checkpoint near the Intercontinental Hotel to Jerusalem.

The bombs exploded at 9:30

## Defense asks Cypriot court to defer execution of 2 Arabs

NICOSIA, Aug. 13 (R) — The defense lawyer for two Arabs sentenced to death for the murder of Egyptian editor Yussef Sebaa have appealed to the Cyprus Supreme Court to defer their execution.

The supreme court has already rejected an appeal against the sentence by the two men, Samir Kadar and Zayed Ali, and they are scheduled to

be executed on Aug. 22.

The appeal to the supreme court to defer execution until Aug. 30 follows an appeal to the president of the republic to commute the sentence to life imprisonment. But Cyprus President Kyprianou is at present in Greece and has not yet ruled on the plea.

The supreme court will meet on the morning of Aug. 16 to consider the petition.

## Carter said sending envoys to reactivate Cyprus talks

NICOSIA, Aug. 13 (R) — A Greek-Cypriot newspaper said Sunday that President Carter was sending an envoy to Cyprus, Greece and Turkey

to press the reactivation of the island's intercommunal talks, stalled since April 1977.

The newspaper "Eleftheri Kypros" which speaks for the ruling party of Cyprus President Spyros Kyprianou, said in a report from its Athens correspondent that Turkish proposals and Greek counter proposals would provide the starting point for the resumed talks.

Other Greek-Cypriot news papers Saturday also carried Athens reports about the U.S.

## Libyan, N. Korean views identical

TOKYO Aug. 13 (AP) — Foreign Affairs Secretary Ali Abdul Salam Treiki and North Korean Foreign Minister Ho Dam reached an identity of views on matters they discussed in Pyongyang Saturday, the official Korean Central News Agency reported Sunday.

The talks, on further developing relations of friendship and cooperation and "a number of questions of common concern," proceeded "in a friendly atmosphere," the agency said.

On Friday, it said, Maj. Abdul Salam Jalloud met with North Korean Vice President.

## AMPTC says no changes in chartering tankers

KUWAIT, Aug. 13 (AP) — The Arab Maritime Petroleum Transport Company (AMPTC) said Sunday it had no information about reports of a rush to charter oil tanker to carry Arab crude oil in anticipation of new oil boycott.

News reports in Norway said rumors about a possible new Arab oil embargo against the United States and other Western countries may have triggered a tanker chartering

spree. A senior official of AMPTC, who refused to be identified, said: "To the best of our knowledge no tangible change in chartering tankers has been seen in any Gulf oil producing states."

The AMPTC is owned by the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC). It runs eight super tankers on charter to major oil companies.

Under the constitution, the head of state is elected by the national assembly, but this was dissolved after last year's coup.

The political parties oppose any amendment to the constitution by the government.

President Chaudhry recently signed an order under which the chief justice of the supreme court takes over as acting head of state if the president is absent or incapacitated.

But Chief Justice Anwar-ul-Haque is presiding in the case of an appeal by former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto against his sentence of death for ordering a political assassination.

If the supreme court dismisses the appeal, Bhutto's last chance of escaping the gallows would be a petition for mercy to the president.

Bhutto has already protested unsuccessfully against what he called the combination of the judiciary and the executive when Anwar-ul-Haque stood in as president during Chaudhry's absence abroad just before the supreme court began its hearing.

Chaudhry is host Monday at

## Zia meets party leaders today on new government

RAWALPINDI, Aug. 13 (R) — Pakistan could get a new government this week but still does not know whether it will also get a new president.

Army ruler Gen. Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq meets the seven-party grouping Pakistan National Alliance on Wednesday to consider the new government, which will replace one formed only last month.

There was no indication Sunday, however, whether President Fazal Elahi Chaudhry would stay on as head of state after his six-year term expires Monday.

According to widespread reports President Chaudhry, a veteran politician since independence, has indicated he wishes to quit. His resignation could threaten the regime with a constitutional crisis.

The government will operate under the military council with Gen. Zia as chief martial law administrator. The alliance sought prior guarantees about the amount of power to be given to civilian ministers.

Alliance Vice President Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan has described the new government as an interim arrangement with the sole objective of creating conditions for a transfer of power to elected representatives.

Gen. Zia has indicated that elections could be held by October of next year and Nawabzada Nasrullah said the alliance will try to bring the date forward.

The government will include 15 politicians and 11 technicians and army generals. There will be no bureaucrats.

The present Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan, also head of the civil service, and Agha Shahi, minister of state for foreign affairs, may resign from the civil service or leave the government.

Apart from Bhutto's People's Party, two parties have refused to join the government.

The Tehrik Isteqlal of retired Air Marshal Asghar Khan has announced it will act as an opposition. The party left the National Alliance last November accusing it of being incapable of ruling.

## Biggest locust swarm sighted in Ethiopia

NAIROBI, Aug. 13 (R) — Experts fighting a locust invasion of the Horn of Africa said at the weekend the biggest swarm so far sighted in the outbreak had been found in central Ethiopia last week.

The swarm, covering 400 square kms (160 square miles), was sighted 250 kms (160 miles) north of Addis Ababa in an area which is already suffering from food shortages and torrential rains.

Adefris Beliehu, Ethiopian director-general of the Desert Locust Control Organization of East Africa (DLCOEA) and Gurudas Singh an Indian official of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), interviewed here on Saturday, were doubtful whether Ibis and other swarms in Ethiopia and Somalia could be contained.

"It's very hard to estimate at this juncture how big the invasion will be in November or December," said Adefris.

"We may be able to contain the situation provided we get the assistance we have requested in good time," he said.

According to latest reports the swarms have mustered because of specially-favorable breeding conditions along the borders of the Red Sea earlier this year and the inability of controllers to get at them because of the Ogaden and Eritrean wars.

There are now swarms throughout large areas of central Ethiopia and maybe Eritrea, though this has not been verified, and along the range of coastal hills in northern Somalia.

Efforts to spray the locusts from the air in Ethiopia have been hampered by low cloud, according to Adefris. In the dry Somali hills they are hard to detect in the rocky crevasses and valleys. In both places they are breeding.

Gurudas, though careful to insist that the picture is still unclear, said: "I can see from past experience that it will be possible to control all of these swarms and by the months of October November some

## Oil well fire in Kuwait extinguished

KUWAIT, Aug. 13 (R) — An oil well fire that has blazed for seven weeks in Kuwait has been finally extinguished, a government spokesman said Sunday.

The operation, in which some assistants of American troubleshooter Red Adair were involved, was complicated by difficulties in stemming the flow of gas and oil at the well.

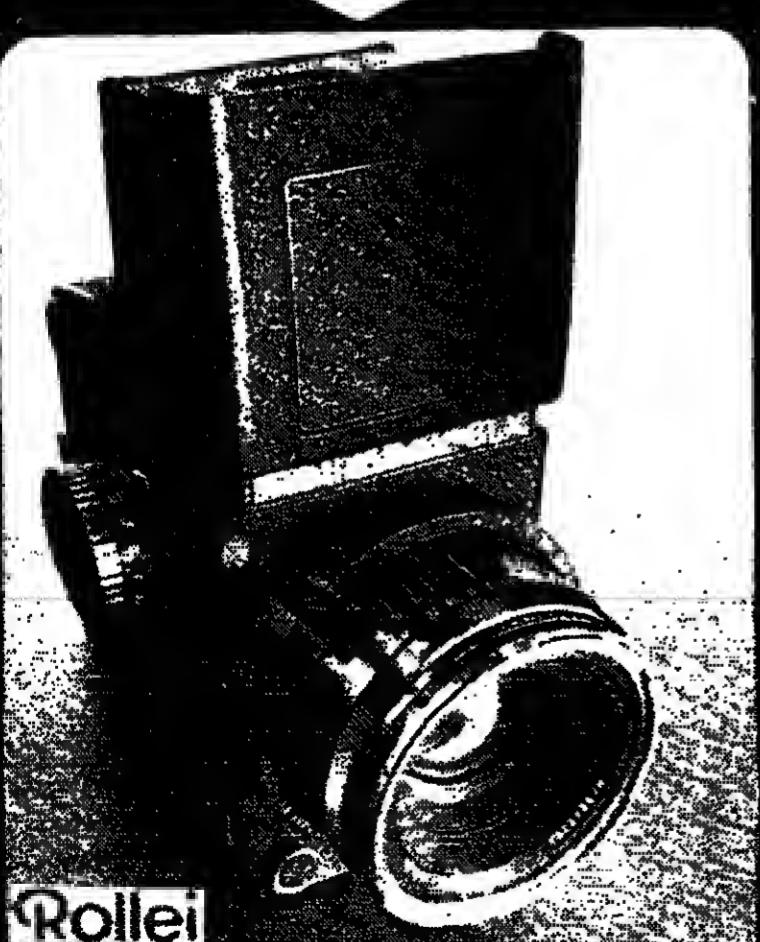
The blaze began in the Burjan oilfield south of the capital on June 23 when an unexpected gush of gas broke a valve at a well under construction.

Oil Minister Ali Khalifa al-Sabah said recently the cost of putting out the fire might reach 3.5 million dinars, (\$10 million).

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In annual parade

## 10,000 Protestant Loyalists march through Londonderry

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland, Aug. 13 (UPI) — More than 10,000 Protestant "Loyalists" marched through Londonderry on the ninth anniversary of the outbreak of Northern Ireland's sectarian conflict, in the annual Apprentice Boys' Parade to commemorate a 290-year-old victory over Roman Catholics.

There was little trouble Saturday with the Protestants, but mobs of young Catholic militiamen fought running battles with troops in the Bogside.

It was in this Catholic en-

clave that the bloodshed erupted in August, 1969, in riots sparked by an Apprentice Boys march, traditionally a demonstration of Protestant supremacy in the province.

The Protestants, marching behind fife and drum bands and lodge banners, paraded around the ancient city walls that once protected their forebears against Catholic armies.

Thousands of British troops and heavily-armed police officers cordoned the parade. But compared to previous marches, which commemorate the Pro-

testant defense of Londonderry against Catholic King James II's Catholic army, Saturday's parade appeared almost listless.

"No one wants to provoke anything," a senior Apprentice Boys' official commented. "I believe everyone's tired of the violence."

Irish Republican Army guerrillas have begun stepping up their attacks on security forces in the last few weeks. Gunmen of the mainly Catholic IRA's "Provisional" wing killed a British army undercover agent in the Bogside Friday, a grim reminder that the guerrillas are not finished.

Earlier in the week, in riots sparked by the anniversary of the internment of IRA suspects in 1971, IRA gunmen and bombers attacked army and police bases in Belfast, the provincial capital.

The IRA is fighting to end British rule and Protestant domination in Northern Ireland.

IRA sympathizers underlined that threat Saturday by bombing soldiers on the fringe of the Bogside. The troops retaliated with broadsides of six-inch plastic bullets fired from anti-aircraft guns. They forced the mobs back to the Bogside in several hours of small-scale rioting, but military headquarters reported no arrests or casualties.

It was in this Catholic en-

## Despute public polls

## Carter rejects fears over re-election bid

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (UPI) — President Jimmy Carter says that despite his sinking rating in public opinion polls, he does not fear competition for the 1980 U.S. presidential Democratic Party nomination from Senator Edward M. Kennedy or any other possible opponent.

In an interview with out-of-town editors and broadcasters on Friday, Carter said he has not decided whether he will seek re-election himself. A transcript of the interview was released by the White House on Saturday.

Carter also said he does not believe Kennedy will try to unseat him despite the Massachusetts Democrat's recent attacks on Carter's national health insurance policy.

Carter added, "I might say that I don't fear any competition that I might get in 1980."

Carter said that when he first began laying plans for the 1976 campaign, he assumed he

Patty Hearst said planning to marry

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 13 (UPI) — Newspaper heiress Patricia Hearst, who is serving a seven-year prison sentence for robbing a bank with her "Symbionese Liberation Army" adopters, is planning to marry, a lawyer who visited her

"She hopes the marriage will take place after she leaves prison, but if she has to serve her full sentence she may marry in prison," the lawyer, Gloria Allred, said Saturday.

The 24-year-old Miss Hearst did not identify her intended bridegroom, but Mrs. Allred said in a telephone interview she did not think that any secret Miss Hearst had been linked romantically to a divorced former San Francisco policeman, Bernard Shaw, 32.

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## Rhodesian supported in vote after criticism from party

RHODESIA, Aug. 13 (R) — Rhodesian national leader Muzorewa Sunday received a vote of confidence from the United African National Council (UANC) an attack by dissidents in the leadership of the party.

A meeting of party delegates also rejected Anglo-American proposals for an all-party conference on the future of Rhodesia.

marked a defeat for four UANC members who sought a special congress.

The dissidents had criticised

the slow implementation of the Salisbury accord, especially with regard to dismantling racial discrimination in Rhodesia.

The transitional government last week revealed a plan to end some forms of segregation, but this mainly involved places such as restaurants already desegregated in practice. There was no mention of the segregation most resented by blacks — residential zones, medical facilities and schools.

The UANC meeting rejected the Anglo-American proposals for an all-parties conference, on grounds that such a conference would seriously undermine the prospects of an adult-suffrage election and delay the date for independence, now set for Dec. 31 this year.

British and U.S. officials have recently renewed their attempts to organize a meeting of this kind, which would include Rhodesian transitional government leaders and leaders of the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance now waging the bush war.

The UANC statement said Muzorewa addressed Sunday's meeting for about two hours about dissent in the party, the all-party conference and his rally Saturday at Musana, where he claims he addressed guerrillas who had defected from the Patriotic Front.

The question of the party dissidents had apparently been discussed at great length, and Muzorewa had said they should be expelled from the UANC along with former transitional government co-Minister for Law and Order Byroo Howe, who was sacked in April.

A party disciplinary committee was still meeting to discuss the fate of the four dissidents.

Bahamian officials indicated the shootings followed an attempted ramming of one of the 60-foot patrol boats by "one or more" of the lobster boats.

One said the shooting was provoked.

All of a sudden," he said. Bahamian patrol boats were rounding up the lobster boats and shooting everything in sight." Then a blue-uniformed Bahamian sailor jumped aboard the "Novation" and began waving a .45 caliber pistol at McMillan and the others.

F. Colmenares, a dentist from Tampa also on the "Novation," said he saw a gun-wielding through the armed ships with its machine spitting fire and bullets. shot hit the youth on one of the lobster boats.

Officials identified the boy as Vladimir Perez, 14, in exile living with his in Miami. He was dead in the head just about his eyebrow and one eye refused to be identified "it will be a miracle if it's still there" he will be just able if he does."

Millan's craft was apparently by mistake since fishing is allowed in the area while commercial fishing is not. But he and his party not been released Saturday.

Three Bahamian gun-escorted a mother ship sight smaller American boats along with the "Novation" into port.

McMillan, his 15-year-old son, Colmenares, and a hotel owner David Ken-

MASS PRODUCTION: A forklift is piled high with grilles for Ford trucks at a factory in Sparta, California.

## Soviet armed robber given death sentence

MOSCOW, Aug. 13 (AP) — A plumber has been sentenced to death for fatally shooting one man and wounding a second in an attempted robbery aboard a commuter train in the Volga industrial city of

Kuibyshev, a Soviet newspaper reported Sunday.

The newspaper, "Sovetskaya Rossiya," said the plumber, identified only as V. Kuznetsov, pulled out a stolen pistol

in a train standing at the Kuibyshev station, fired a shot into the ceiling and shouted to the passengers: "Understand?"

Then he ordered: "Get your money ready."

One passenger was shot dead when he tried to rush the gunman and grab his pistol away. Another man was wounded before other passengers succeeded in disarming Kuznetsov, the story said.

## Romanian defector CIA agent

BONN, Aug. 13 (R) — A top Romanian official, Ion Pacepa, who vanished in West Germany was a double agent and has been flown to the United States, the magazine "Der Spiegel" said Sunday.

Pacepa, a deputy minister and close aide of President Ceausescu, had been working for an Eastern intelligence service and the CIA, it said.

He defected during a visit to West Germany at the end of last month, the report said. Pacepa, 50, was last seen in Cologne on July 28.

There are many joys of life..... BUT

**Hotpoint**

is the joy that lasts long.....

**Hotpoint**

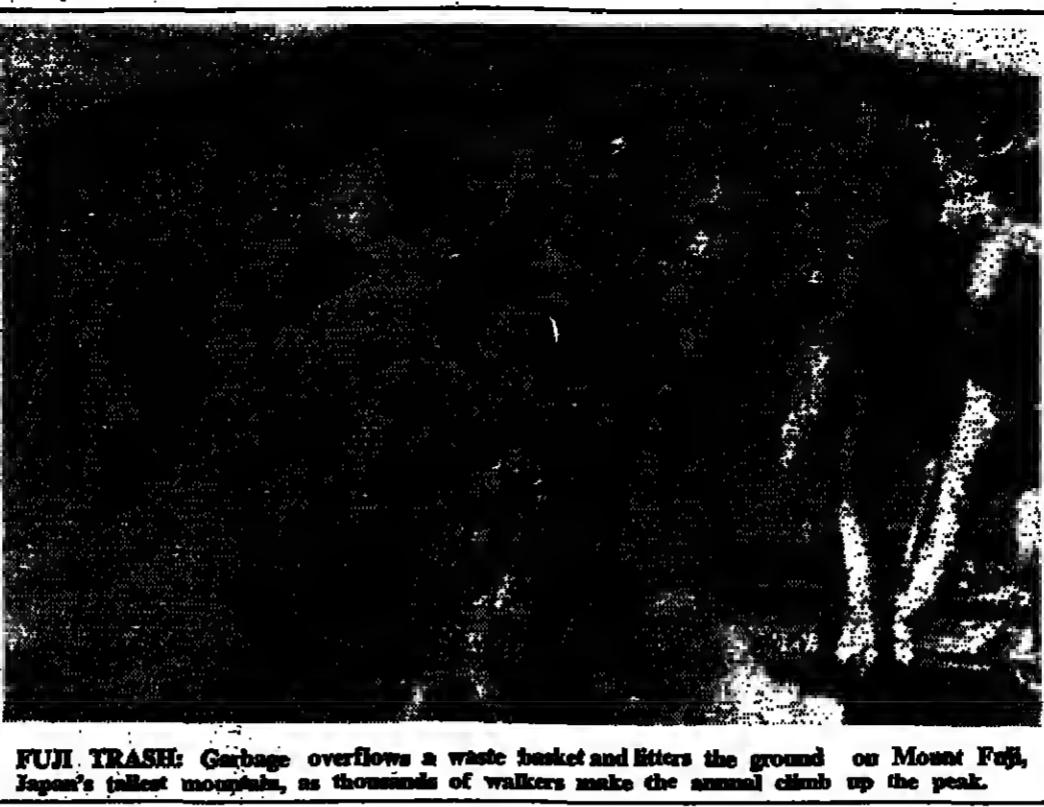
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FUJI TRASH: Garbage overflows a waste basket and litters the ground on Mount Fuji, Japan's tallest mountain, as thousands of walkers make the annual climb up the peak.

## Memphis police ignore court instruction to end strike...

700 policemen, many carrying blackjacks in their hip pockets or wielding ax handles, crowded around Coturan, who was perched on a pedestal in the small open the central police headquarters.

Supervisory officers and Shelby County sheriff's deputies patrolled the city of 650,000 residents. About 600 National Guardsmen were camped nearby in the event the temporary police force needed assistance.

Police officials said an 8 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew imposed on Friday kept crime and disturbance calls below normal during the night.

Sheriff's deputies said they had little trouble keeping order at Presley's

headquarters.

David Baker, president of the Memphis Police Association, said he had "no idea" whether the officers would return to work, but said he and other union officers were urging the men to obey the order.

Russell Thompson, attorney for the Police Association, said officers who refuse to either return to work or resign could be cited for contempt and presumably fined.

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## Tough refugee

By Denis Gray  
ABOARD THE USS HAMMOND, Thailand —

She was born at the time of the Vietnamese emperors, took part in a mass exodus and lived through three wars, but at the age of 98 Phan Thi Ly decided to embark on her toughest adventure.

She took to the sea in a 10-meter fishing boat to flee the country where she had spent all her years.

She might not have had a chance for the last two wishes of her life — to reach 100 and be reunited with her son and daughter — if it had not been for the USS Francis Hammond and its crew.

The fast frigate and two other American naval vessels were knifing through a squall off the coast of Vietnam last Wednesday when the bridge spotted a small boat in the distance.

Commander James Auer, skipper of the Hammond, said his ship edged alongside the craft in driving rain and waves two meters high. Voices aboard told Auer that they were low on fuel and food, that their boat was not seaworthy and they wanted "to be taken to a free country."

When Auer's men climbed down to help the 37 Vietnamese refugees and prepared to sink the reeling, wave-battered boat they found a thin, white-haired and aching grandmother and 17 of her relatives. Ly, one of the oldest refugees to escape Communist Indochina, was hauled up to the deck of the Hammond inside a coal sack, the sailors taking great pains that the swinging human cargo did not strike the sides of the ship.

"She appeared a little confused at first," executive officer Lieutenant Commander James Knott recalled. "But not for long. Now, she comes out with a terse sentence and everyone runs in four directions. She's definitely in charge."

"On the third day at sea, I feel that I was going to die," Ly said aboard the Hammond, anchored near the Thai coast.

"Then suddenly someone told me that we had met an American ship. I knew that my children would be safe from then on. I felt deluded, I had prayed to God during the escape."

Ly is deeply wrinkled but speaks rapidly and lucidly. None of her fellow refugees interrupts her except to laugh at her jokes about her fertile family (66 great-grandchildren) and how she must order around all her unruly offspring.

Her 36-year-old grandson, who attests to Ly's advanced age, said she disliked the Communists. She had also complained, he said, about food shortages in south Vietnam and the poor rice mixed with corn that the toothless woman could barely eat.

The grandson, Tan Dinh Tho, said the real drive behind her escape was reunion with her son and daughter — in their 60s and 70s — who fled at the time of the 1975 American evacuation of South Vietnam and now live in the United States.

The said he had tried unsuccessfully to escape twice before. The third time he told people in Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon, that he was taking his grandmother out to the countryside to visit friends.

Instead they boarded a small boat waiting in a tributary of the Saigon River. Other groups converged from various points until all 37 met aboard the larger boat and headed into the stormy South China Sea.

By the third day at sea, food, water and medicine were short and Tho said everyone was sick — except Ly. Two large ships had already passed them by, apparently ignoring their signals of distress, when the Hammond spotted them.

The frigate, heading from the Philippines to Thailand, later picked up another boatload of 40 Vietnamese refugees.

The Hammond's 250-man crew has pampered the 77 Vietnamese, who include 27 men, 25 women and 25 children under 13 years of age. — (AP)



## Less is more

By Jim Landers JEDDAH —

"Disgrace" is becoming one of the milder epithets hurled at the United States, the world's most ravenous consumer of energy, for its failure to produce a national energy policy.

In Bonn, Paris, Tokyo and in Riyadh as well, the failure is one of the most puzzling aspects of President Jimmy Carter's administration, and one which makes Congress look a thoroughly inept legislative body.

The people who voted all these characters into office are not as naive as their own pundits and pollsters would have them believe. Energy is an issue cropping up in the backyards of virtually every American.

Take coal, for example. America has more of it than any country in the world. Most of it is in the Appalachian states of the Southeast.

The coal mine towns of West Virginia and Kentucky are well-known for tales of pathos and human suffering.

Grief dies hard in these communities. The black lung pensioners, the mine acids in the mountain streams, the slag heaps and slag dams — like the one that wiped out Buffalo Creek, West Virginia, a few years ago — are still much in evidence. It explains why the United Mine Workers are the most militant unionists in the country.

In the five years since the energy crisis reawakened the rest of the nation's interest in these mines, there has been one significant piece of national legislation addressing the problems of Appalachia — a strip mine reclamation law. There were two major strikes by the UMW.

Plains, producing 25 per cent of the nation's electricity, by the turn of the century.

So there's one battle ground.

Oilseeds oil and natural gas

development and nuclear power

are two others, both raising

grass roots opposition because of environmental risks, but

both, more importantly, leading to a more basic question.

The people of West Virginia, Montana and New Jersey may not be able to tell you how much oil the United States imports from Saudi Arabia, but many of them will tell you that the energy their states are being told to produce won't do them much good.

In West Virginia, it's for the steel mills of the Midwest and the street lights of New England. In Montana, it's for the Seattle aluminum factories. In New Jersey — where there are plans for four floating nuclear power plants in the Atlantic Ocean — it's for block-long New York City.

While these would-be economic colonialists and colonizers quarrel, the United States has looked abroad for energy. But some Americans are slowly coming to realize a radical axiom of the energy crisis.

They just might be able to have the land, air and water and the energy as well if they can accept some trimming of the enormous bulge in their standard of living.

The United States could reduce its energy consumption by one third through both proven technologies of conservation and simple prudence. Not by giving up automobiles; maybe just the third and fourth family cars. Not by closing the steel mills, but by applying cogeneration processes to all that wasted thermal energy going up through the smokestacks and out into the atmosphere.

If there is going to be a U.S. energy policy, it will not be written by Congress or Carter, but by the coal belt, the ranches and the backyards of Americans who care about their land. They'll call it: "Less is more."

But a year ago Mahdi ended his exile in London and returned home at Numeiri's request to work toward building a united Sudan in a reconciliation program that has few, if any, precedents in Africa.

Political analysts believe that the opposition now comprises about 40 per cent of the Assembly.

Additionally, former dissidents won 20 to 30 seats in the 450-member Central Committee, and the man who led the Anya Nya forces in the south during a 17-year war against the Khartoum government, General Joseph Lagu, is now the elected president of the Southern Regional Executive Council.

But even the optimists admit that reconciliation is still fraught with danger. Numeiri's long-time supporters, who suddenly find themselves having to compete for jobs, influence and political offices, complain that the unity drive has moved too fast, and they ask what the rewards of loyalty are.

By Thomas W. Lippman  
CAIRO —

The wave of violence and vengeance killings that is pitting Arabs against Arab across Europe and Asia is part of a continuing bloody struggle for control of the Palestinian movement that dates back nearly a decade.

It involves not only Iraq and the principal Palestinian commando group, Fatah, led by Yasser Arafat, but also Syria and other Palestinian factions that Arafat has never been able to bring under full control.

Moscow would probably agree with an editorial in the Cairo newspaper "Al Gomhouria," which denounced this "dirty war" that benefited only Israel. But the struggle is likely to go on, with periodic outbreaks of violence, until the Palestinian question is settled.

The Palestine Liberation Organization, which all Arab countries officially recognize as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestine people, has been dominated by Fatah, but other groups supported by Iraq are challenging Arafat's leadership.

For years the PLO sought to paper over the inter-Arab dispute to avoid violence within the ranks of the Palestinians, following its slogan of "all guns against the enemy," namely Israel.

But the assassination in June of the PLO representative in Kuwait, Ali Yassin, a founding member of Fatah who was gunned down in his home, provoked the PLO leadership to make a public condemnation of Iraq, which it held responsible.

Accusing the Iraqi regime of subverting the Palestinian cause by its support for violence, the PLO formally demanded that Iraq hand over for trial a Fatah renegade, the commando known as Abu Nidal.

Iraq refused, denouncing the PLO as an "agent" of its bitter ideological rival, Syria, and the escalating wave of shootings and killings broke out shortly afterward.

The Aug. 5 attack by Arab gunmen on the PLO office in Islamabad, Pakistan, killed four people, including a Pakistani policeman. It followed an attempt late in July to bomb the car of the Iraqi ambassador in London and attacks on the Iraqi Embassy in Paris, the Iraqi Consulate in Karachi and the PLO office in Paris.

Sunday a Beirut office of the pro-Iraqi Palestine Liberation Front was destroyed in an explosion that left more than 160 people killed and some 65 injured.

This was a reference to the recently-revealed execution of 21 Iraqi Communists suspected of political activity in the armed forces, an issue that has chilled the formerly close relations between Iraq and the Soviet Union. Both the PLO and Syria are now probably on closer terms with Moscow than is Iraq.

By David Lamb

KHARTOUM — Every Thursday President Jaafar Numeiri plays polo with a man who has devoted a good deal of time to planning Numeiri's assassination. Numeiri shows encouragement every time his elegantly attired former adversary makes a skillful shot.

"It's an extraordinary exercise," a Western diplomat said. "Right now Numeiri is the ringmaster in a circus. The tigers around him are all trained, but basically they're still unpredictable and potentially dangerous."

According to diplomatic sources, all 1,200 of the country's political prisoners have been freed in the last year, including the last 29 hard-core Communists on May 29. Hundreds of exiles have returned. Many of these former enemies were elected to the People's Assembly in elections last February.

Political analysts believe that the opposition now comprises about 40 per cent of the Assembly.

Additionally, former dissidents won 20 to 30 seats in the 450-member Central Committee, and the man who led the Anya Nya forces in the south during a 17-year war against the Khartoum government, General Joseph Lagu, is now the elected president of the Southern Regional Executive Council.

But even the optimists admit that reconciliation is still fraught with danger. Numeiri's long-time supporters, who suddenly find themselves having to compete for jobs, influence and political offices, complain that the unity drive has moved too fast, and they ask what the rewards of loyalty are.

The return of some dissidents and the release of others also has succeeded in fragmenting the opposition. And having ended the civil war through compromise and concession, Numeiri appears to be convinced that, socially and politically he can mold Africa's largest country and its 18 million people into a cohesive nation.

Most observers in Khartoum believe that Numeiri's biggest challenge is economic, not political.

The conservative Arab countries have put together a \$6 billion development plan for that country, but the fruits of that money are still 20 years off. — (LAT).

## The 'dirty war'

At the time of the protest note over Abu Nidal, senior PLO officials in Beirut said that was the culmination of years of frustration and irritation over Iraqi tactics.

The origin of the dispute, they said, could be traced back to 1969. At that time the Iraqi Baathist regime, in power for only a year, cleared out the Fatah training camps in Iraq and set up its own Palestinian organization, the Arab Liberation Front.

The following year, 1970, the Iraqis sat on the sidelines when King Hussein of Jordan sent his army into action against the commandos there. The commandos, known as "Black September," that ended with the expulsion of the Palestinian commandos from Jordan.

Iraq further antagonized the PLO leadership, or at least its Fatah component, when it took in Abu Nidal in 1973, after he had been condemned to death by Fatah for a conspiracy against Arafat's life.

Then came the 1973 Middle East war. In the long, difficult peace negotiations that brought about the peace conference and the Sinai Disengagement Agreement, it became clear that the leadership of the PLO was prepared, however grudgingly, to negotiate with Israel and accept a settlement that would give the Palestinians less than the entire territory that existed under the British mandate.

That is completely unacceptable to Iraq.

Then came the war in Lebanon. In the last months of the full-scale fighting, in 1976, the Syrian army went into battle against Palestinian troops, because the Damascus regime considered it a deviation from the Arab cause for the Palestinians to be involved in a civil war with other Arabs instead of fighting the Israelis.

But after the war, the PLO under Arafat has forged, of necessity, a close working relationship with Syria, whose army is the only source of power in Lebanon. In Iraqi eyes, that makes the PLO a hostile force because there can be no compromise between the Iraqi and Syrian regimes.

It is possible that Arafat needs Syrian support to maintain his leadership of the Palestinian movement, which has been challenged from within in recent months. The closer he moves to Syria, however, the more bitter the enmity of the Iraqis. — (WP)

Former Prime Minister

Mahdi played a role in the restoration of diplomatic relations with Libya earlier this year and Numeiri has made limited gains toward patching up relations with Ethiopia.

Neither Mahdi nor Numeiri,

however, has succeeded in convincing a group of rebel soldiers, who launched an attack against Khartoum from Libya in 1975, to return home from Libya and Ethiopia.

Why does an African ruler in a single-party state voluntarily take steps that could threaten his authority? The reasons are both pragmatic and idealistic. According to observers here, Numeiri, an army general, had long been eager to consolidate his government.

Additionally, Numeiri probably feels more secure with his opponents at home.

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## saudi press review

"Al-Medina" deals with the International Conference against racism beginning in Geneva Monday, and noted that all previous conferences on racial discrimination ignored Israel's racial policy.

"But this conference has overcome the drawbacks and concentrated on the U.N. resolution which considers the Zionist movement as racialist and based on racial discrimination as is the case in Rhodesia and South Africa. For this reason, Israel has decided to boycott the conference. The U.S. which does not recognize the U.N. resolution on racism is also boycotting the conference."

The paper said "it is quite difficult to understand the to black Jews and those who

are already living in Israel receive the worst possible treatment," the paper said.

"Israel's relations with the racial regimes are growing stronger, and Israel is the principal supplier of arms to South Africa and Rhodesia. Nuclear cooperation with South Africa is also on the increase."

"We were expecting the U.S. to participate in the upcoming conference in Geneva, to condemn Israel for its racial policy. As a first step to pressure the Jewish state after laying its obstacles in the way of American peace efforts and refusing to respond to international resolutions urging withdrawal from the Arab territories and restoration of Palestinian rights."

# The wealth of the Bedouin

"Bedouin Jewellery in Saudi Arabia," by Heather Colyer Ross, Stacey International, 128 Kensington Church Street, London W8 4BH. Publication, September, 1978.

By Mary Jo McConahey

DHAHRAN—The arts of Arabian nomads—their poetry, weaving and ornately wrought body ornaments—have been forged from religious tradition and the hard facts of desert life. These nomads, commissioning Sistine ceilings, patronize no architects, they order no distinctive furniture, for their art must be carried across the sands, whittled down to the scale of what can be loaded easily and transported vast distances by man and camel. And like their animals and their luggage, the jewellery of the Bedouin also serves a dual purpose: it is their portable wealth.

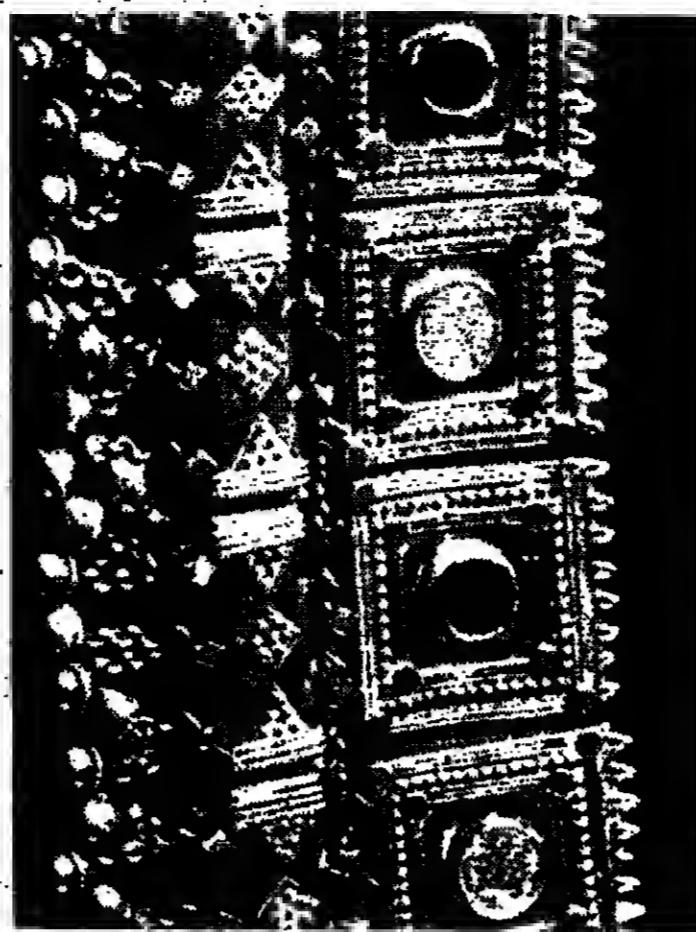
A first-of-its-kind book will be published in London next month to spotlight this complex art of Bedouin jewellery, and to introduce the reader to the variety of materials and styles employed in the vanishing craft. "Bedouin Jewellery in Saudi Arabia," author Heather Colyer Ross shows us a world of bracelets and pendants, amulets, anklets, earrings and nose rings, finger rings and jingling children's ornaments. The volume is filled with black and white drawings and abundant

rich, clear color photographs to show the wealth of the Bedouin women: silver, gold, brass and heaviest metals which have been hammered, chased, filigreed, wrought and cast and then set with the favorite stones: turquoise, garnet, brownish-red carnelian, amber, corals and pearls.

Ross, an Australian who lived in Riyadh from 1969 until earlier this year, is aware of how the needs and events of Bedouin life have shaped the distinctive jewellery of their women. In fact, she devotes the first chapter to a sketch of the Bedouin their history, social structure, family life, even their eating habits. She tells us that beside prizing chains and bracelets for decoration, the Bedouin women treat jewellery as personal wealth and as negotiable security held against the lean times.

It is conceivable that the Bedouin would rarely accumulate wealth, with his way of life, and it is equally unlikely that he would spend frivolously should he manage to save any portion, she writes. "The fact that (the Bedouin father) buys his daughter silver jewellery as part of her dowry puts the importance of these ornaments in clear perspective."

Probably the first impression one registers about traditional Bedouin ornament is its size—



perhaps descendants of jewellery sold by Hajji for cash to complete the pilgrimage.

There is a picture of Bedouin bracelets that could as easily have come from Nepal or Tibet, perhaps a product of the days when the ancient trade routes flourished. The heavy metal hoop bracelets which can be bought by the basketful at many souks are thought to be of Central Arabian origin, yet they bear a startling similarity to Celtic jewellery of the first century B.C. found in England and France. Given the fact that Phoenician sea merchants sailed between Middle Easterners and the Western Celts, it is not far-fetched to believe that jewellery was part of their stock in trade. Even the Crusaders may have inspired Islamic jewellers: elaborate Bedouin meshed collars resemble the medieval warriors' chain mail.

But Ross believes that when the incense and spice trades collapsed, the economic isolation of the peninsula prevented most new influences from reaching Arabian artisans. Thus the styles of traditional Bedouin jewellery have remained pure, the same designs spanning hundreds—perhaps thousands—of years.

One bold, finely worked sil-

## BEDOUIN JEWELLERY IN SAUDI ARABIA

Heather Colyer Ross



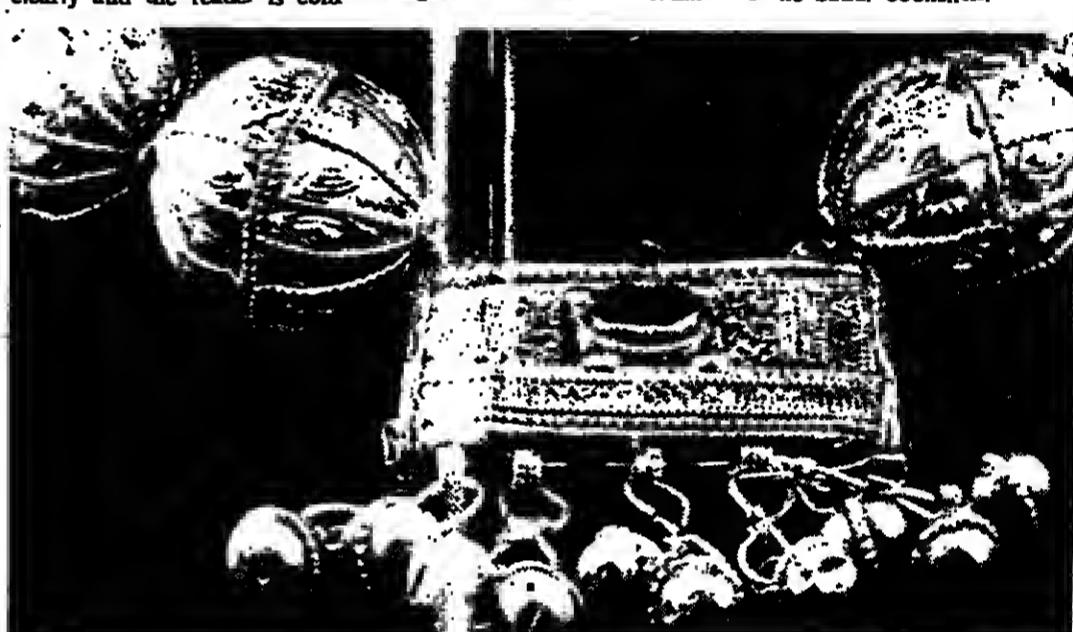
ornaments in circulation today: "It is rare that any of this gold and silver jewellery is more than fifty years old, as it is usually melted down after the death of its owner in accordance with tradition, to be sold as silver or reworked into new pieces."

Presumably, a new bride wants her own new jewellery, not a hand-me-down which has been well worn during another's married lifetime. Yet the new piece made by another generation's jeweller may not differ markedly in style from the old.

Ross' prose is not scintillating, but the book is written clearly and the reader is com-

peled to turn the page by the sheer joy of discovering fact after fact about her subject. Perhaps Heather Ross will write somewhere else of the variety of experiences she must have had while amassing this beautiful collection.

"Bedouin Jewellery in Saudi Arabia," which has an introduction written by Dr. Abdulla Maari, Director of Saudi Arabia's Department of Antiquities and Museums, will lead some to pick up works about the Bedouin, and others to run down to the local souk armed with Ross' glossary of Arabic words indispensable for the serious collector. For all it will be a work to look at again and again, and a handsome addition to the Saudi bookshelf.



## Saudi Arabia and the International Fund for Agricultural Development

By Louis B. Fleming

ROME — A billion dollars passed along no proposals to IFAD, with the exception of the World Bank:

It is also an indictment of the governments of the poor nations, most of which have not even gone to the trouble to ask IFAD for a survey of their needs. Of the 43 nations identified by the World Food Council as in most critical need, 15 are not yet members of IFAD.

The Fund's first priority is to increase food production and improve nutrition for the poorest people in the poorest food-deficit nations. In the first six months of operation, the Fund

has found that easier said than done.

Al-Sudairi remains confident that it can be done. He is so confident, in fact, that he already is looking beyond the first billion dollars to the question of future replenishment of the fund.

"We will certainly be able to commit—not spend but commit—not 100 per cent of the billion dollars in three years, but most of it," he said.

The fact that Al-Sudairi is president says something important about the Fund. He is a Saudi Arabian, the first to head a U.N. specialized agency. And the Fund is the first international organization with a special donor commitment from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The developed industrialized nations provided 55 per cent of the funding, including \$200 million from the United States; 43 per cent came from OPEC, in-

cluding \$125 million from Iran and \$106 million from Saudi Arabia, and the poor nations provided 2 per cent.

The loan criteria adopted by the governing council propose flexibility but make clear the target at which the fund is aimed. John Baker, permanent American representative to the United Nations Food Organization here, said the requirements are very difficult.

Already among the developing nations, the Latin Americans are unhappy about the lending criteria which they think are pitched more to the advantage of Africa and Asia, a Western diplomat added.

One critical rule deals with the all important issue of benefits: the Fund will not normally finance projects and programs whose overall impact on income distribution is negative, i.e. those which fail to provide proportionately larger benefits to the poorest segments of the

population when compared with other segments.

There is not much disagreement here with that, in principle. One senior officer emphasized, however, how difficult it is to apply in practice. The problem of land ownership is an immediate complication in most poor nations, for most peasants do not own the land they farm. The Fund's directors must examine each project to determine if it would benefit landlords more than tenants.

"We must demonstrate how the benefits will be shared," an official said, "but we have to be careful that we do not entirely sacrifice efficiency and productivity. There must be a balance between the social and the economic factors."

But the agency is not standing still.

Before it was four months

old it had approved two projects by shortcircuiting the usual 18-to-24-month survey period and joining the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank in co-financing projects already carefully surveyed and planned. Those first two projects also were in two nations where radical land redistribution programs had eliminated the complex problem posed by tenant farming.

In Sri Lanka, the Fund is contributing \$12 million in a \$39.2 million project to rehabilitate and expand irrigation in an area of more than 31,000 acres being opened up for food production. The beneficiaries will be small farmers, most of them until now landless laborers or migrant cultivators.

In Tanzania, it is contributing \$12 million in a \$30.3 million self-help village program

designed to increase production by more than 80 percent. As many as 700,000 persons, dependent on farms that average scarcely 7 acres, can expect a 25 per cent increase in per capita income at the end of the five-year program.

Another major investment priority is expected to be the drought-stricken Sahel area of Africa. President Sir Dawda Jawara of Gambia called personally in June at the Fund's headquarters to discuss projects for the Sahel on behalf of all of the governments in the area.

The Fund is not waiting for projects to come to it, however. Traveling project identification missions have been assigned to Guinea, India and Bangladesh. Six more are planned later this year, and 20 next year.

"We are finding that there are no shortcuts," a senior official said. "The work is painstaking."

But he was confident that a momentum will develop.

— (LAT)

### Stockholm's medieval past

STOCKHOLM — When Sweden's politicians voted to build an underground garage in front of their parliament, they didn't realize they would be parking their automobiles on the bones of 15,000 medieval Stockholmers.

Bulldozers hardly scraped the surface in front of parliament when they unearthed the ruins of many ancient buildings long since forgotten. Work was halted and archeologists were called in.

"Until the excavation work for the garage started, no one had any idea of the riches that would be unearthed," said Minister of Education Jan-Erik Wikstrom.

Almost round the clock, 12 enthusiastic young people dig deeper into their city's medieval past. But time is running out for the archeologists.

Parliament decreed that construction work on the underground garage must start by April 1, 1979.

However, popular support for the archeologists has grown

rapidly in a city poor in historical ruins. Demands that the decree should be reversed are being increasingly heard from the very politicians who voted to build themselves the garage.

Since 1979 is an election year, the parliamentarians could find themselves pressurized into preserving some of the nation's cultural heritage in a city long loud with complaints that the city's 900-year history was sacrificed to create Stockholm's new skyline.

"This is the last chance we have of documenting how medieval Stockholmers live," said Kaj Engelbrekt, historian at the Stockholm City Museum.

Every day at 1 p.m. hundreds of tourists—most of them Swedes from the provinces—flock to see the foundations of the Swedish capital uncovered by the spade.

A 12th century monastic hospital and a poor-house were the last resting place for an estimated 15,000 Stockholmers, and they're right under the intended car park. (UPI)

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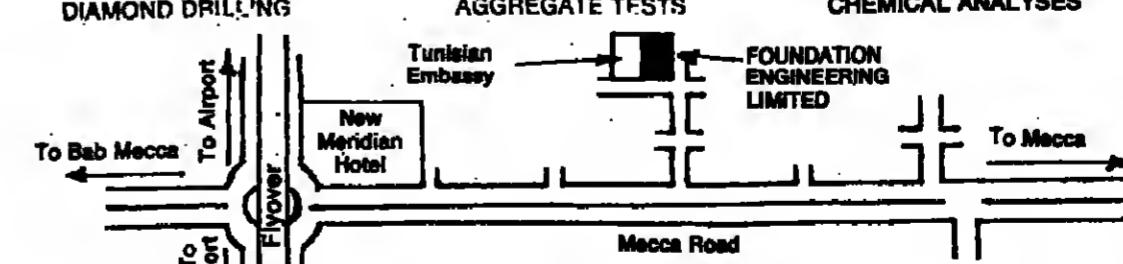
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# The saga of the Amoco Cadiz sails to a pollution price of \$100 million

By Ronald Koven  
PORTSALL, France — Four months after the supertanker "Amoco Cadiz" went aground on the rocks off this Breton fishing village, French soldiers are still scratching away the polluted surface sand around the little harbor with tiny triangular gardener's trowels.

"We'll never get it clean. The sea will have to do the rest," said a bare-chested young soldier who, along with the rest of his 100-man tank unit, had been desultorily troweling the sand for two weeks.

A couple hundred yards off the coast, the prow of the ship that spilled more oil into the sea than any previous tanker still juts into the air in the direction of the beach. The superstructure points out toward the open sea.

When the tanker broke up on the rocks, an estimated 1.5 million barrels of crude oil flowed out, polluting the shores and waters for miles in all directions.

U.S. scientists subsequently estimated that about one-third of the oil was washed ashore, while the rest was lost, to evaporation and the sea. Nevertheless, the spill caused havoc among wildlife and brought severe financial losses to the shell-fishing, seaweed-barvesting and tourist industries. One estimate put the cleanup costs and business losses at more than \$100 million.

Most spots along the 400 kilometers of heavily indented coastline that were hit are cleaner looking than Portsall. Appearances, however, are often deceiving. About 100 kilometers by road from the site of the wreck, in the bay of Morlaix, where half of Brittany's oyster production is located, scientists estimate that there are 40,000 to 50,000 tons of oil brought in by the tidal action and trapped in the fine sandy sediment. At the time of the disaster, little surface oil was visible on the bay.

Scientists say that long narrow inlets like the bays at Morlaix and Laonon face the most troubled future. Bacteria that eat and destroy petroleum deposits require huge amounts of oxygen, and the waters of the narrow bays do not get stirred up enough to supply it. So, the petroleum is expected to stagnate there, making some of the most beautiful maritime vistas in Brittany ecological wastelands, with unpredictable consequences for the food and fish chains. The bays serve as

nurseries for flat fish such as Dover sole.

In the Aber Benoit, a fjord-like estuary near the wreck, the bottom looks clean at low tide. But every footprint in the oozy mudflats is black and filled with strands of telltale petroleum iridescent.

Alain Madec, 57, a third-generation oysterman and the biggest producer in the Aber Benoit, is still destroying his oysters so, he says, there will be no suspicion placed on the rest of Brittany's oysters.

He spoke optimistically of resuming production in one to two years.

But Breton scientists who know the Abers well do not share his optimism.

They think it will be more like a decade before edible oysters can again be growing in the mud flats of the Aber Benoit.

Except in the deep bays, the ecological effects, while severe, are not as bad as at first feared. Most of the northern coast of Brittany is not going to be a desert. Some species may be replaced by others, but life will continue.

It has taken 11 years for Britain's Cornwall coast, hit by the "Torrey Canyon" oil spill, to recover completely.

Those parts of the Breton coast exposed to sea and wind action may require less time.

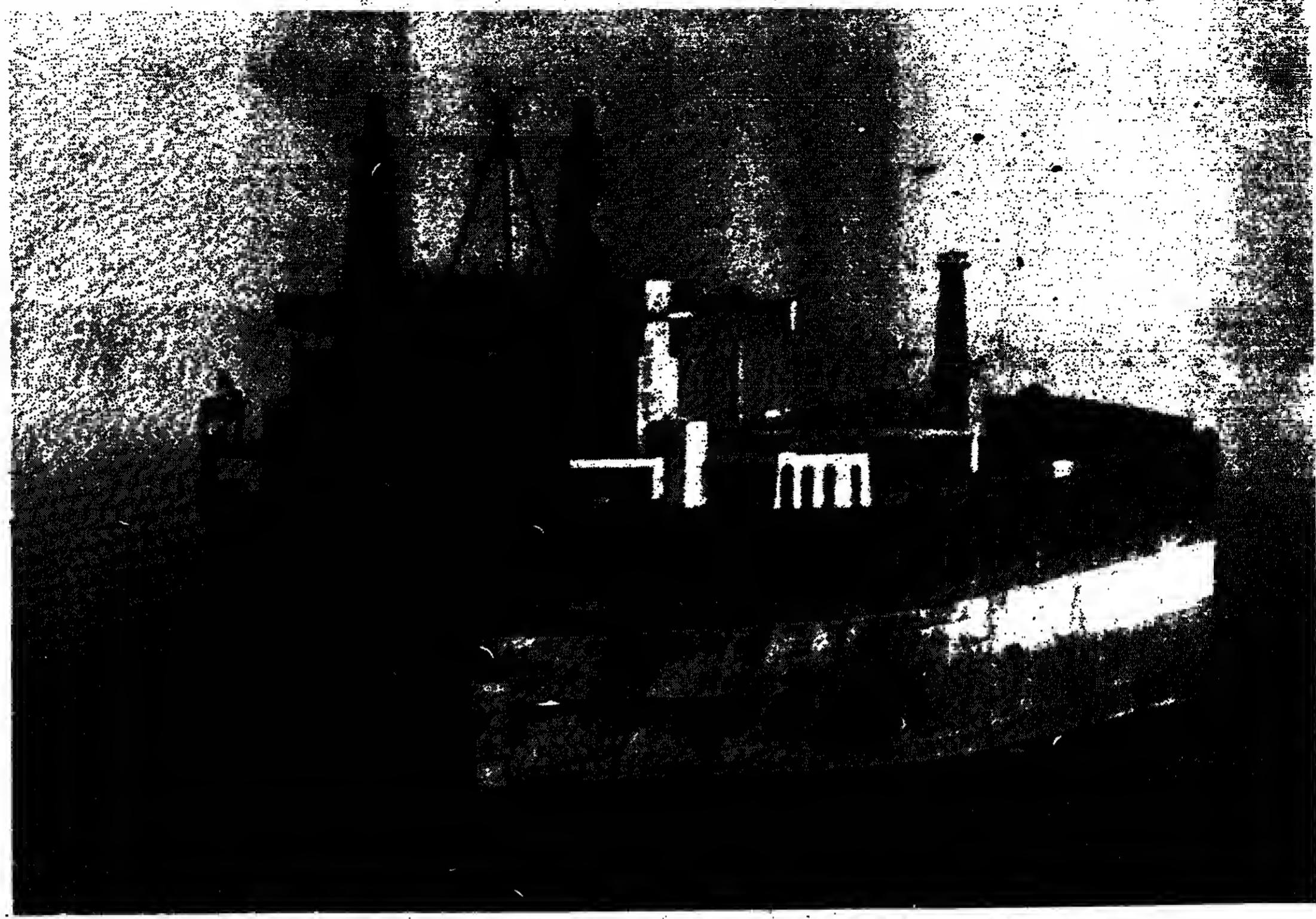
A very important lesson was learned in the Torrey Canyon disaster and applied in Brittany at the insistence of Breton mayors and scientists: almost no detergent was used.

The Torrey Canyon oil was cleaned up very fast with detergents but they doubled the toxic effects to marine life. What the oil did not kill, the detergents did.

Nevertheless, scientists express fear for the future of a number of species of marine animal and plant life. Lucien Laubier, head of the oceanological center of Brittany, said it would take at least a year to judge the full effects.

The petroleum hit Brittany at the beginning of the spring just as the eggs and plant spores were being put into the sea.

"We could see the cadavers of adult animals," Laubier said, "but the eggs and larvae are tiny, and they disintegrate fast. They are 100 to 1,000 times more sensitive to pollution than grown animals. We can suppose that a very large proportion of the eggs and the young animals were killed in a band extending three or four miles out to sea."



"Batillus," biggest of the big oil supertankers, shown with an empty hold. Owned by Shell, the Batillus has a 550,000-ton capacity.

Yet, some species have had a population explosion, like certain shrimp.

Eighty percent of France's commercial seaweed production was in the area hit by the oil of the Amoco Cadiz. This year's harvest was practically wiped out and scientists express fear that so many plant spores were destroyed that seaweed may be radically reduced for several years. That could have disastrous effects on the food chain of marine life as well as on the seaweed-extraction industry.

Fishing was perhaps the least hard hit of Brittany's maritime industries. About 10,000 fish were found dead, the equivalent of one fishing boat's catch. The fish fled the area immediately when the oil came, but fishing was halted in a band around the oil, like the destroyed oyster beds, and not to count businesses that are suffering because there are so few visitors to Brittany this year.

Now, say scientists, fish taken from right under the wreck of the Amoco Cadiz seem perfectly good to eat, but they look underfed.

There are those, including some local marine biologists, who note that the fishermen were quick to return to sea

because they are oysters cheating on their taxes. Since they were being indemnified by the government for spill damages on the basis of the low incomes they report on their tax returns, they hurried back to work to maintain their real income levels.

In any case, court cases involving the Amoco Cadiz will probably go on for years. The suits over the Torrey Canyon are only now being finally settled. A recent French Senate investigation committee report estimated that cleanup costs and damages would total more than \$100 million.

A University of Brest economist said the government was putting heavy pressure on experts to confine their estimates of losses to damages directly attributable to the oil, like the destroyed oyster beds, and not to count businesses that are suffering because there are so few visitors to Brittany this year.

It is not only the beach towns whose shores were polluted where tourism is down this year. Only a quarter of Brittany's coast was actually

hit. Even towns in the interior and on the south coast of Brittany, where there was no oil at all, are reporting dramatic declines in business. In the Finistere district, which covers parts of both the north and south coast, the Chamber of Commerce reports that business was down 40 per cent in the hotels, and that there were 60 per cent fewer foreigners.

There are a few of incautious cost as well. Colonel Philippe Millon, head of the French League for the Protection of Birds that runs the great bird sanctuary of Seven Isles, asked, "How do you place a value on a dead puffin?"

Scientists believe about 20,000 birds must have been lost. The hardest hit were the puffins, guillemots and auks — three related birds that fish at sea

Seven Isles was established in 1913 as a puffin sanctuary. There were, then, 15,000 to 20,000. It is the only puffin colony on the European continent and before the Amoco Cadiz, there were 500 puffin pairs nesting there. Now, there are only 300.

"The puffins have been declining everywhere because of the increasing pollution of the seas. If pollution just continues at its steady rate of 6 million tons of petroleum products into the sea a year, the puffins, the guillemots and the auks are condemned to extinction," said Col. Millon.

Claude Chasse, the research director at the University of Brest's marine biology laboratory, spoke of the contamination of oysters. He told of how

oysters from Alain Madec's beds in the Aber Benoit had been found with a dramatically high level of 300 parts per million of petroleum, a level at which they give off a very noticeable odor and are inedible.

They were put in sea water in an unaffected zone. Within 25 days, they had flushed themselves out to 66 parts per million, almost as low as the local oysters, which have 56 parts per million.

The story had two almost contradictory points. The first was that nature is good at righting itself. The second was that even at 56 parts per million, oysters are approaching the limits of what is tolerable.

"We are very close," said Chasse, "to having nothing but inedible products in the sea. The Amoco Cadiz was only the visible part of the pollution. Hydrocarbons from the rivers near our cities and from the constant offshore washing out of oil tank holds is gradually raising the general pollution level of shellfish." — (WP)

## A steep psychological price

By Ronald Koven

BRESC, France — French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing has in the past few months been to the United States, West Germany, Spain, Portugal and even to Corsica. France's most restive province has yet to visit Brittany, which is still suffering from the aftermath of the biggest oil spill in history.

He promised, he would inspect the effects of the wreck of the supertanker "Amoco Cadiz." A visit was prepared in mid-May, but it was called off and never rescheduled, to the disappointment of many Bretons.

Now, more than four months after the spill, his visit would almost certainly be viewed here as anti-climactic. The conviction appears to have grown up across a broadly representative swath of Breton opinion that the government way off in Paris is not going to do a great deal to relieve the province's distress.

Sooner or later, the estimated 1.5 million barrels of oil that spilled into the sea of northern Brittany will be a dark memory. The sea and the shore still have an amazing facility for cleaning themselves up. The most permanent damage of the black tide may be the mistrust of public authorities that has seeped into the consciousness of a generation of young Bretons.

"The greatest cost of pollution is psychological," said Claude Chasse, the research director at the University of Brest's marine biology laboratory.

"Just as it is still hard to tell what the long-term effects will be on marine life, it is hard to say what the long-term political effects will be. The Bretons seem far angrier and more cynical than they themselves realize."

For the moment, at least, this anger does not seem to be of particular benefit to the small, generally rejected band of Breton separatists or to the leftist political opposition. In their general syncretism, ordinary Bretons are quick to say that they would have expected no more help or effectiveness from a leftist government in Paris than from the present conservative one.

Establishment Bretons are disenchanted by lack of governmental foresight coupled with an apparent lack of a sense of urgency about taking preventive measures against a possible new disaster on the French shores of the English Channel.

Five hundred million tons of oil moved by boat through the Channel yearly to feed the energy hunger of West Germany, Britain, France, the Netherlands and Belgium. The combination of winter storms, heavy ship traffic and rocky coasts makes the Channel one of the world's most dangerous waterways.

Yet, neither France nor Britain have services with anything like the authority or capabilities of the U.S. Coast Guard to help ships in distress.

"Why," asked Michielini, whose four huge ocean-going ferries are 70 per cent owned by Breton peasant cooperatives, "is safety in the Channel still in private hands? The Americans were not afraid to make it a public service. We are still in the age of privateers. Tug-boats are vultures."

"We need a coast guard," said Auguste Legende, the energetic mayor of Portsall, site of the Amoco Cadiz wreck. He spent 23 years of his merchant marine career as a officer on oil tankers. "Where there are no gendarmes, the rules are not respected," he said.

He spoke also of the need for radar surveillance stations, for giant seagoing tugs, for international control of flags of convenience and for a systematic review of the ancient laws of the sea and their application to super ships.

"Torrey Canyon was an alarm bell," he said, referring to the get away with it. — (WP)

## Climbing without legs

HUARAZ, Peru — Norman Croucher of London is one of hundreds of mountain climbers from all over the world now scaling the icy peaks of the Peruvian Andes. But he's the only one who keeps an extra pair of legs at base camp.

Croucher, 37, lost both legs just below the knees 18 years ago during what he calls a "senseless evening" in southern England. While he lay asleep on the tracks a train severed both limbs.

By using artificial limbs and metal crutches which double as ice tools, he had conquered 23 mountains before ascending three Andean peaks over 18,000 feet (5,400 meters) this year.

One of them was the 21,800-foot (6,540-meter) north peak of Mount Huascarán, Peru's highest and most difficult mountain, with several deep crevasses and steep ice walls.

Croucher, resting with other

members of his team after an ascent of 18,000-foot Mount Huascarán, recalled that the idea of climbing came to him shortly after his accident when he hopped across the hospital yard on a pair of peg legs and scrambled up a small tree.

Within a year he was climbing the granite cliffs along the southern coast of England and eventually scaled the summit of Mount Blanc in France, the Matterhorn and the Eiger in Switzerland.

His advocacy of outdoor sports for the handicapped gained him a membership in the Order of the British Empire in England. He came to Peru as a recipient of a Winston Churchill Foundation grant.

Croucher's artificial legs are the same as those worn by thousands of other amputees. They are of aluminum alloy and are fitted to his knees by a harness. — (AP)

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JULY 1978

In treacherous conditions

## Peterson captures Austria GP



WINNING FORM: Ronnie Peterson of Sweden, in a Lotus, leads Carlos Reutemann of Argentina, in a Ferrari, in the early stages of the Austrian Grand Prix Showdown. (Wirephoto)

ZELTWEG, Austria, Aug. 13 (Agencies)—After two starts, Sweden's Ronnie Peterson, in a Lotus, sped to victory in the Austrian Grand Prix here Sunday—his second success of the 1978 Formula One season.

Mario Andretti of the United States, who heads the championship standings, was one of the casualties of the first part of the race.

Seven cars, including Andretti's Lotus, spun off the track in a spray of mist and smoke as rain turned the track into a treacherous combination of dry stretches and waterlogged curves.

Officials broke off the race on the eighth lap because of the hazards and although drivers who had spun off were allowed to rejoin the race when it was re-started, Andretti's Lotus was too badly

damaged for him to continue.

His car had come in grief against protective netting at a slippery curve and could not be driven back to the pits.

Peterson, now only nine points behind team-mate Andretti, steered his black Lotus into an early lead which he held for most of the race.

He finished more than half a minute ahead of Patrick Depailler of France, who was second in a Tyrrell.

Third was Canadian Gilles Villeneuve in a Ferrari.

## Official Results

1. Ronnie Peterson (Sweden) Lotus 1:41.21.57, average speed 189.11 kph (117.74 mph).

2. Patrick Depailler (France), Tyrrell, 1:42.09.01

3. Gilles Villeneuve (Canada) Ferrari, 1:43.01.37 one lap behind

4. Emerson Fittipaldi (Brazil) Copersucar

5. Jacques Laffite (France) Ligier-Matra

6. Vittorio Brambilla (Italy) Surtees.

## In NL West

## Giants move back into 1st place tie

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP)—Bill Madlock's 12th home run of the season in the seventh inning broke a tie and gave San Francisco a 3-2 victory over Los Angeles Saturday night, breaking the Dodgers' seven-game winning streak and moving the Giants back into a tie for first place in the National League West.

Bob Knepper scattered seven hits, including Reggie Smith's 23rd home run. San Francisco's Mike Ivie also homered off loser Tommy John.

The Giants and Dodgers are in a flatfooted tie, one-half game ahead of the Cincinnati Reds, who lost to San Diego 4-2.

Dave Winfield rapped a pair of singles and drove in two runs as the Padres beat Cincinnati's Tom Seaver. The victory was the 259th of Gaylord Perry's career and gave him a 13-5 mark for the season, while Rollie Fingers recorded his 27th save.

In the NL East, Larry Bowa continued his hot hitting with a double, triple and an RBI as the Philadelphia Phillies blasted the Pittsburgh Pirates 10-1 for their fourth straight victory.

Greg Luzinski and Bob Boone homered as the Phillies increased their lead to 5½ games over the Chicago Cubs, who lost to the Montreal Expos 4-3 when Tommy Hutton singled to score Warren Cromartie with the winning run in the bottom of the 14th inning.

Elsewhere, St. Louis pitchers John Denny and Roy Thomas combined on a one-hitter—John Stearns' disputed infield single leading off the seventh inning—and the Cardinals beat the New York Mets 5-1.

## Trevino wins Benson and Hedges tourney

## Balloonists head out over North Atlantic

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts, Aug. 13 (Agencies)—Three Americans trying for the first balloon crossing of the Atlantic Ocean travelled 400 miles (650 kilometers) on the first day of their voyage, a spokesman said Sunday.

Speaking from a weather tracking station, the spokesman said the first day went almost perfectly. "We're as optimistic as you can be with almost 3,000 miles to go,"

said spokesman Dave McClure. Maxie Anderson, 44, Ben Abruzzo, 48, and Larry Newman, 31, of Albuquerque, N.M., radioed their control center in Bedford saying they were at 2,100 meters out over North Atlantic after having crossed Newfoundland.

McClure said the 34-meter silver and black, helium-filled "Double Eagle II" was picking up speed as it headed east, traveling about 38 kilometers per hour compared with about 30 kph earlier. Clear weather conditions continued.

"They say everything is going just fine. They're in good condition and progressing well," said McClure.

The weather looks good. If everything continues as planned, in four or four-and-a-half days it would take them into France somewhere around Brest," he said. "But four and a half days is a long time and the winds could well change during that period."

The three took off Friday from Presque Isle, Maine.

Their flight plan takes them southeast to the Azores, and then northeast to France the balloonists said they estimated the journey would take 114 hours.

The balloonists' control center got a scare earlier in the evening when they lost contact with the pilots when a radio transmitter failed.

"But we fixed it, and we've since established contact," said press officer Jim Mitchell. "We don't consider it much of a problem."

The pilots are the 18th team to attempt to cross the Atlantic. None have succeeded and six men and one woman have died trying.

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## For cheap electrical power

## Scientists reach breakthrough in controlling nuclear fusion

PRINCETON, New Jersey, Aug. 13 (AP) — Princeton university scientists have reached a "significant milestone" toward controlling nuclear fusion that could be a breakthrough for providing cheap electrical power, a university spokesman said Saturday.

Scientists have been trying for decades to find a way of controlling fusion, the type of reaction that provides the sun's energy and is used to set off hydrogen bombs.

They know that fusion would provide vastly greater amounts of energy than the currently used fission, which is caused by the splitting of atoms.

The problem with fusion has been that it is difficult to control.

Antony de Meo, a spokesman for Princeton's Plasma Physics Laboratory, said that last week, scientists had managed to heat a form of hydrogen to more than 26 million degrees centigrade — a major step in developing a fusion reaction.

Two other factors involved in fusion that must be controlled are density of the gas and time that the reaction is sustained. De Meo predicted that scientists would be able to control the reaction for a full second within four years using equipment now being manufactured.

He also speculated that because of last week's developments at Princeton, scientists will be able to control fusion in a little more than a decade — "certainly by the turn of the century."

In fusion, two simple atoms, such as hydrogen, are passed close to one another and the forces that hold the individual atoms together are turned against each other, breaking up the atoms and releasing tremendous amounts of energy. Until now, scientists have not been able to control these forces with any great accuracy.

"Controlling nuclear fusion would be perhaps the greatest scientific achievement of mankind, because it would provide an infinite energy source that would be virtually inexhaustible," he said.

"We have significant developments during the approach to fusion" said Dr. Melvin B.

Gottlieb, director of the laboratory.

Gottlieb said a bureaucratic foul-up involving the U.S. government Department of Energy, which finances the lab's research, kept him from making a formal announcement of the developments on Saturday.

He said an announcement had been scheduled in the next few days.

He said the department had "confused things" concerning the release of information. And although he said he was "extremely annoyed" with the department, he added: "I committed myself to maintaining my position of not commenting."

The department had expected the announcement of the

lab's work to be made by Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, Gottlieb said.

"He (Schlesinger) didn't even know about it," Gottlieb added. "And the question is, will he make the declaration or won't he?"

James D. Bishop, chief spokesman for the Department of Energy, was asked if his department had plans for an announcement soon.

He replied: "We have no such plans. There have been rumors and reports coming out of that lab for four or five months. They are being evaluated by our technical people. When that is completed we may have something to say."

The Tulsa-based publication said realization of the long-term problem is why European utilities snapped up Algerian liquefied natural gas last month which has originally earmarked for U.S. markets.

Algeria sold the LNG when doubts grew over whether the U.S. government would allow more import facilities to be built on the Atlantic coast, the weekly business magazine said in its Aug. 14 issue.

The "Journal" also cites European Economic Community forecasts that imports to European countries will increase to 30 per cent of total supplies by 1990 from 12 per cent at present.

The imports increase will result from declining supplies of Dutch Gas, cushioned at first by increased import of

LNG, and natural decline in some older fields, the "Journal" said.

Technical and financial barriers will hamper the effort of bringing fuel from non-European sources to the marketplace in sufficient volume when it is needed, the magazine said.

Formerly, Dutch Gas supplies have been supplemented by pipeline gas from Russia and LNG from Algeria and Libya, and most recently with Ekofisk field gas from the Norwegian sector of the North Sea.

Meanwhile, the "Journal" says, European nations are relative newcomers to the natural gas market.

Italy and France developed gas industries on a small scale in the 1950s, and when Holland's Groningen field was discovered in 1959, Europe discovered the potential of gas, the magazine observed. Demand grew with British North Sea discoveries.

Gas, which now supplies more than 13 per cent of total European energy consumption, supplied two per cent in 1965.

The "Journal" said natural gas' share of the energy market is expected to continue to climb. One industry source predicts gas will command 17.8 per cent of the total European energy market in 1985.

## Bahrain hotel company raises \$16 million loan

BAHRAIN, Aug. 13 (R) — The Bahrain National Hotels Company is to get a 4.5 million Kuwaiti dinar (about \$13 million) long-term loan to the company, company officials said.

The seven-year loan is managed by the Kuwait Foreign Trading, Contracting and Investment Company (KFTCIC). The interest rate was 1.5/8 per cent over the Kuwait inter-bank offered rate (KIBOR).

Saturday night's agreement also brought into effect a previous deal between the hotel

company and KFTCIC under which KFTCIC was to provide a five million Bahrain dinars (about \$13 million) long-term loan to the company, company officials said.

They declined to give details of this private placement but financial sources said the loan was for 10 years and the rate included a generous spread for the lender.

The two loans were to help complete the building of a luxury hotel here at a total cost estimated at 15 million dinars (about \$38 million).

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company and KFTCIC under which KFTCIC was to provide a five million Bahrain dinars (about \$13 million) long-term loan to the company, company officials said.

Kuwait will supply oil to the proposed refinery to be jointly owned.

South Korea, which imports one-third of its oil, from Kuwait, was also interested in buying crude oil directly from the Kuwait government, the officials added.

They said the visit by South Korean Deputy energy and natural resources minister, Kang Jung Yu would be followed by another to Seoul by a delega-

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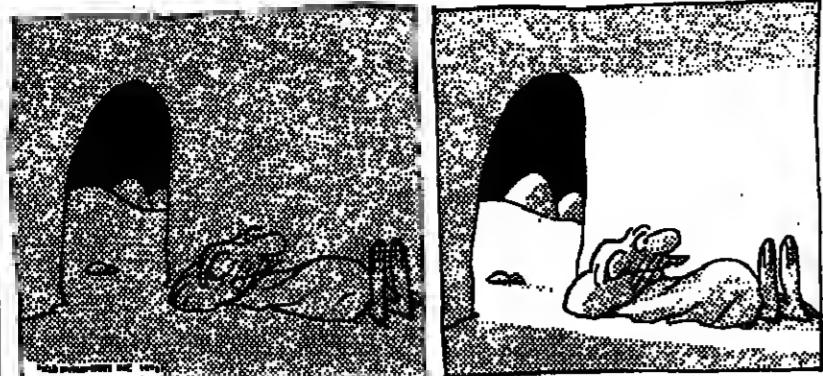
SMALL SOCIETY

BEETLE BAILEY

BLONDIE

HAGAR

WIZARD



WHEN WE  
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DIVORCED,  
SHE KEPT  
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B-12  
BRICKMAN

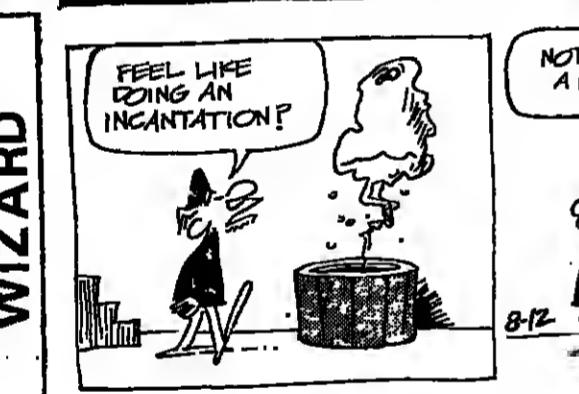
HOB WALKER  
RIGHT!



RIGHT!



RIGHT!



RIGHT!



RIGHT!



RIGHT!

## Dennis the Menace



"IT'S OKAY TO PERTEND YOU'RE TOUGH, JOEY... BUT DON'T START /SSEVIN' TO YOURSELF."

K. K. KROEMER  
B-14

"I DONALD BUDGE  
THE TENNIS CHAMPION WHO  
WON EVERY GAME HE  
PLAYED IN  
1937 AND  
BROUGHT THE  
DAMES CUP  
BACK TO THE  
U.S. AFTER  
14 YEARS,  
DISLIKED  
TENNIS AS A  
YOUNGSTER."

B-12  
JOHN C. WILSON

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THE EAGLE SACRED BIRD OF THE ROMAN LEGIONS WAS BELIEVED

TO HAVE THE POWER TO CREATE LIGHTNING AND THUNDER

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JOHN C. WILSON

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HYACINTH BULBS NORMALLY 35¢ CENTS, BECAME SO POPULAR IN FRANCE AFTER KING LOUIS XIV BOUGHT \$20,000 WORTH FOR MADAME DE POMPADOUR THEIR PRICE SOARED TO \$500 FOR A SINGLE BULB

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THE CROSSWORD PUZZLE

## Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

1 Logger's vehicle

5 Terra —

10 Bull, Sp.

11 Former Chief Justice

12 Acknowledge

13 Rise

14 Quality of an apple

15 Fruit drink

17 Farm

18 Mortal or venial

19 Payoff

20 German city

21 Follow, imm.

24 Friendly Islands

25 Cupid

26 Saussart school

27 Watcician

28 Lessfriendly

31 Suffit, denoting origin

32 Persecuted

34 Blaine or Vance

36 Republic of Ireland

37 Unwilling

38 Rebuff

39 Richards of temts

40 Rome's "Castel

— "Angelo"

DOWNEY

EPRODUCED

BY THOMAS JOSEPH

DOWN

1 Get top billing

2 Inamorata

3 Wear away

4 Picnic

5 Wine

6 Grampus

7 Sedition

8 Watching over

23 Settled an old score

12 Refuse

24 Balala

26 Odies

maker's words

25 Wrath

Yesterdays Answer

21 Tea urn

22 Expressing sentiment

23 Settled an old score

24 Balala

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PAGE 14

Late News

## Aunt says Christina Onassis will return to Moscow soon

ATHENS, Aug. 13 (Agencies) — Christina Onassis Kauzov will soon return to Moscow to join her new Soviet husband, her aunt said Sunday.

Mrs. Artemis Garoufalides, told Reuter: "For the time being she has no concrete plans, due to business affairs, but she will return to Moscow very soon."

Mrs. Kauzov, who inherited from her father Aristotle Onassis a far-flung business empire based on huge shipping fleet, was married in Moscow nearly two weeks ago to former Soviet shipping official Sergei Kauzov.

But four days after their wedding she cancelled plans for a Siberian honeymoon and went home to Greece without him.

Her aunt Sunday denied reports by Onassis family friends that Christina had invited about 20 people, including other rich Greek shipowners, to a party on her island of Skorpios to celebrate her third marriage.

Mrs. Garoufalides said only a handful of relatives had been asked to the island.

"About five people will spend the weekend on Skorpios," she said. "Christina went there and came back and she may go again. But there will be no party to celebrate her wedding."

The aunt said that an interview with Christina Sunday in the Athens newspaper "Akropolis" was accurate.

In it, the 27-year-old millionaire was quoted as saying: "I will return to Moscow to my husband." She also scoffed at newspaper reports that Kauzov was KGB agent.

But a Soviet embassy official

in Athens told Reuter that she had not yet applied for a visa to the Soviet Union.

Kauzov, 37, told Reuter Saturday in a telephone interview from his mother's Moscow home that he was busy looking for a flat for the couple, a task that he said could take several months.

He also said in another interview he is looking for a job teaching English at a Moscow high school.

He expects to share his wife's future earnings "50-50," but knowledgeable sources in Greece questioned his ability to do that.

Kauzov quit his \$225 a week job with the Soviet freight

organization Sovfrakti two months before marrying Miss Onassis. As a high school English teacher, Kauzov would receive no more than \$260 a month.

But the once-divorced newlywed will clearly depend on his wife for additional money.

"Whenever a Russian is married, he is entitled to half of what he and his wife are earning during their married life," Kauzov said.

"What was mine before we were married is still mine, and whatever was hers, will remain hers, but whatever we earn during our mutual life together, that's what belongs to us, 50-50."

**Many flights cancelled by air staff slowdown**

LONDON, Aug. 13 (AP) — The airport chaos of recent weeks was kept to a minimum in Europe this weekend as authorities affected by a French air controllers' go-slow cancelled flights and laid on amenities for stranded vacationers.

There were delays of six to 12 hours on Sunday flights to the Mediterranean.

A representative of the controllers' union which is demanding better pay and equipment, said "nothing has changed. We are awaiting the resumption of real negotiations."

**Liechtenstein marks royal anniversary**

VADUZ, Aug. 13 (AP) — Liechtenstein Sunday observed the 40th anniversary of the reign of its ruling prince, Franz Josef II, Europe's longest-ruling head of state.

Four days of festivities began in the tiny nation of 24,000.

With his 40 years in office, the 72-year-old prince is exceeded in seniority only by Emperor Hirohito of Japan among the world's heads of state.

Trained as a forestry expert, Franz Josef II has overseen the transformation of the country from an underdeveloped farming region into one of the Western world's most prosperous countries.

Liechtenstein, which is linked to neighboring Switzerland by a customs and currency union, maintained neutrality during World War II. Postwar industrialization, the sale of postage stamps and the existence of some 25,000 "letter-box" companies, set up by foreign interests as popular tax-saving devices, has helped the country to one of the world's rare balanced budgets. Its gross national product was estimated at \$12,170 per capita last year.



MUZOREWA: Rhodesian leader Abel Muzorewa Saturday at what he said was a rally of guerrillas who had come over to the government side. (Storypage 5).

## From page one

### Bomb

one other commando faction had branch offices in the building, but the PLP kept its entire military and operations organization on the top three floors. Commandos and their families lived in the 28 apartments in the building.

A statement issued by Fatah Sunday night announced the death of eight of its members, including two lieutenants, an engineer and a woman.

In addition, the wife and two children of a Fatah technical assistant killed in the blast also died with him.

"We pledge to the martyrs killed with their comrades of other commando groups and to the civilian martyrs that we will continue following the road of struggle and liberation until victory," the statement said.

Arafat, who had been conducting patch-up conferences

with the pro-Iraqi dissidents here over the weekend, convened an emergency session of the Palestine Liberation Organization's Executive Committee and ordered an immediate investigation. He also appointed a committee made up of various commando factions "to take measures to prevent any further bloodshed," a PLO spokesman said.

Sunday's powerful explosion shattered windows and knocked out of bed residents of the Palestinian quarter for half-a-mile in all directions.

"Palestinians wouldn't do this to one another," insisted an old man from Sabra as he surveyed the carnage. "It must have been Israel," he said.

In one instance of astounding fortune, a three-year-old boy on a balcony was thrown from the bombed building onto a pile of sand four stories

below at a nearby construction site and escaped with only scratches, witnesses said.

Muhammad Salem, a Palestinian worker, recalled how a family of three had come to his apartment in a nearby building to watch television. At midnight, Abu Rabiyyeh, his wife and child decided to leave.

"A few minutes later, it went off. When I went out on the street, I realized I would never see the Rabiyyehs again," Salem said.

Meanwhile a Palestinian commando leader declared that if Iraq forces a confrontation, the commandos would have no choice but to accept the challenge.

Hani al-Hassan, political adviser to Arafat, made the remark in an interview with the English-language weekly magazine "Monday Morning," which will appear Monday.

### Atherton

"The summit could be the last chance for the United States to establish peace in the Middle East."

"After this summit it could either be peace or no peace for Israel, the U.S. and the world," Mansour added.

He said war could erupt any time and Israel has already complained to the U.S. about the state of alert in the Egyptian armed forces.

The outcome of the summit will be the awaited "declaration of principles" based on United Nations Resolution 242 that calls for Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories, with minor modifications that would guarantee security for all parties and provisions for the Palestinians, the weekly "Rose al-Youssef" magazine said in its new Monday edition.

"After the announcement of the declaration of principles, the stage of real serious negotiations begins," the magazine said.

### Israeli

ed radio reports of the decision. Israeli officials earlier denied the reports saying that no such decision was approved by the government.

Israel Radio said that Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon, who heads the ministerial committee on settlement, threatened to make his own statement if the cabinet did not.

The radio report said three new settlements were planned in the Jericho area, and two north, near Mekhala and in the Jiftlik area.

If the settlements are approved by the government, they would bolster a string of outposts along the Jordan River.

**Saudi**  
the Iraqi capital was part of continuing consultations between neighboring Iraq and Saudi Arabia. Prince Fahd visited Iraq earlier this month.

Baghdad radio said the letters carried by Prince Turki dealt with "the present situation in the Arab area."

Marti Ahtisaari, who is there to prepare the way for U.N. supervision of the transition to independence, has been meeting major political groups.

The Finnish diplomat has limited his public comments to descriptions of his meetings as "constructive" or "cordial." Others ranging from U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim through South African officials and local politicians have made clear the independence date is shaping up into the potentially most dangerous aspect of the transition plan.

The problem is inherent in the potentially most dangerous aspect of the transition plan. The problem is inherent in the potentially most dangerous aspect of the transition plan.

ed a limited bush war against South African troops in the territory for a decade, from bases in neighboring Angola and Zambia and has apparently recently stepped up its attacks.

Saturday's clash in Ovambo-land came only a day after Austrian Maj.-Gen. Hannes Philipp, military advisor to the United Nations independence mission in the territory, returned to Windhoek from his first trip to northern areas to study the military situation.

Military headquarters also said that in a separate incident a black man died when his car blew up on a land mine.

forests elections by May next year.

The South African administrator-general of South-West Africa, Justice Marthinus Steyn, who under the Western plan is co-administrator of the territory during transition — criticized Waldheim for the statement and said:

"I have already mentioned that it is an imperative stipulation that independence should be given not later than Dec. 31." But he added that this was "a matter which one must approach with an open mind."

Ahtisaari, meantime, has carefully steered clear of any statement that might detract from his credibility or impartiality.

qualities he strongly stressed in his arrival press conference last Sunday.



VICTIM: Police give first aid to the injured photographer.

## Neo-Nazis, leftists battle in Frankfurt

FRANKFURT, Aug. 13 (AP) — About 40 persons were detained by police Sunday as neo-Nazis and leftwingers scuffled during rival demonstrations here.

Police said the most serious incident occurred after an afternoon rally by 300 supporters of the ultra-rightwing National Democratic Party (NPD) was heckled by left-wing opponents, who chanted slogans, blew whistles and hurled paint-bombs at NPD speakers.

About 60 persons were injured in this year's worst fighting so far between leftists and rightists at a neo-Nazi rally in Frankfurt last June 17. About 1,000 police were called in to restore order after the fighting between 2,000 leftists and 3,500 neo-Nazis.

After the meeting in a city square broke up, groups of rightwingers and leftists scuffled and threw stones at each other in adjacent side-streets.

Rolf Boehm, 41, a Frankfurt-based photographer of the Associated Press, was taken to hospital after a stone struck his head. His condition was not serious.

Police arrested four demonstrators involved in the fighting and detained another 10.

Hundreds of police patrolled the city to maintain order, arresting 26 masked and helmeted men whom they believed were planning to disrupt the afternoon NPD rally.

They also intercepted a motorcycleist en route to the rally with wooden clubs in a coat.

No serious incidents were reported when about 500 leftwingers attended an anti-Nazi rally earlier in the afternoon at

## 160 held after caste riot outside Desai's residence

NEW DELHI, Aug. 13 (AP) — 160 rock-throwing demonstrators were arrested Sunday outside Prime Minister Moraji Desai's house after he refused to intervene in a caste conflict involving farmland leased to Untouchables, India's Hindu outcastes.

Caste Hindu farmers, angered by Desai's refusal, broke through a cordon of police, injuring 12 officers.

Police fired teargas at the demonstrators, mainly of the relatively low Hindu caste of Jats, who are disputing a claim by Untouchable farmers to formerly communal land at Kanjhawala, a village 30 kilometers west of here.

The unruly protest lasted 45 minutes and was quelled by helmeted riot police.

### Stonehouse collapses in prison

LOWESTOFT, England, Aug. 13 (R) — Former government minister John Stonehouse collapsed Sunday at the jail near here where he is serving a seven-year sentence for fraud, theft and deception.

He was taken to hospital where he was said to be "comfortable and under observation." No further details of his illness were known.

Stonehouse, 53, suffered a heart attack last year.

He was jailed in 1976 after he faked his death in Miami and turned up in Australia on a false passport. He was subsequently extradited to Britain to face criminal charges. He could be considered for parole later this year.

A Labour member of parliament for nearly 20 years, Stonehouse was Minister for Posts from 1966 to 1970.

### Parties fight over timing

## Namibian independence faces another fence

### JOHANNESBURG —

The date for independence for Namibia has emerged as the major stumbling block to that independence in the first week of the United Nations peace mission to the disputed territory.

The question is vital because early elections — and recognition of South Africa's continuing voter registration drive — would favor the pro-South African Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA).

Unlike DTA, the black militant South Africa People's Orga-

nization (SWAPO) and the liberal, multiracial Namibia National Front (NNF) have not

launched significant elections campaigns and have opposed the registration drive. They, therefore, want more time to organize and kick off a campaign.

Waldheim was reported to have said last week that he

had agreed to the timing of the elections.

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